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faith in the ability of any action of a Senate committee to stop the practice of "the third degree," but it may do some good by calling attention to the matter once more. For the only way that this evil can be eradicated from our police system is, we believe, by education; by making the police see that it is not commendatory to abuse helpless prisoners; that the ends of justice are not served by cruelty or abuse of power.

The United States army may be as badly off as its critics say it is, and we don't feel much alarm. Even without the army we, as a people, are a little too tough to be tackled.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

The death in her ninetieth year of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder and leader of the Christian Science Church and system of faith, is an event that will profoundly stir practically every city and community throughout the United States, so universal was the spread of her doctrines and the congregations of her followers. Already from her adherents have come expressions of regret and outpourings of love—all of these tinged with a beautiful faith of the orthodox Christian kind which allows the believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ to say over the pier of a beloved one: "She is not dead, but sleeping."

As to the doctrines of Christian Science which Mrs. Eddy promulgated with such success, there is still a wide diversity of opinion, but we think that all will agree that there is much that is inspiring and helpful, even to the most orthodox, in Mrs. Eddy's teachings; and the unprejudiced, those not of her faith, but of open mind, must in justice admit that her work, through long years of trial and discouragement, was always for the betterment and the uplift of mankind.

"The religious system she taught was a system of optimism; her promulgations agreed closely with the teachings and practices of Jesus Christ. She taught the gospel of right-thinking, of right-living; she taught, in other words and phrases, the gospel that 'a man's work lives after him,' and that, so far, there is no such thing as death. And we shall find, we think, that her own career will exemplify this teaching, for through Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is dead in the flesh, we know that she shall live in the spirit; that the work to which she put her hand shall go on, informed always with the soul of love and charity and hopefulness and faith, to comfort many to whom the old creeds and forms no longer have appeal."

For, without going into the minute particulars of the forms of Christian Science—and of these there are but few—the fact remains that fundamentally the faith of Mrs. Eddy and her followers was the faith of Jesus Christ. It was faith in the eternal goodness of things; the faith that destroys evil and works bravely for the good.

"God is my life" are reputed to be her last written words; words of strong faith that, could they be re-echoed by every man, would make the world a happier and better place to live in. Hers was the gospel of salvation by work aided by prayer, and perhaps the one point on which those outside of her church were unable to follow her was in her positive belief in the efficacy of prayer to resolve all human doubts and cure all human ills. But even in our inability to follow Mrs. Eddy thus far, we are, after all, but confessing that our faith in God's Word was less than hers.

For it is true, as Tennyson phrased it, that—

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That bound a blind life into the brain?
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
For so themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

If justice has any sense of fitness, those people who propose a tax on Christmas trees need not hang up their stockings.

Persia's Housecleaning.

It is not difficult to understand what a drain it was on the resources of the Persian government to equip and send to different parts of the country expeditions to restore order when that government was sorely in need of funds. It was at this period that the new Nationalist government broached the question of her financial difficulties to two European powers which had offered to assist Persia in her effort for independence.

Persia needs about \$2,000,000, but thus far has not been able to obtain the loan under conditions which would make to under insuring her coveted independence. It is true several offers have been received, but each with a political string tied to it. Even in Great Britain the negotiations failed at the last moment, because the financiers were unable to secure the required official permission, despite the fact that the Persian government had given definite assurances that the proceeds of the loan would be devoted to the formation of a "gendarmarie" and to the work of preserving order and peace and securing safety to traders and tourists throughout the country.

At the time of the dethroning of the Shah, Mohammed Ali, Russia sent her troops into Persia, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the life and property of foreigners, although the Persian government is satisfied, and has so stated, that these never were in danger. The Russian Cossacks were called in by the Shah when that despot saw that his autocratic days were numbered by the efforts of his subjects, who hungered for freedom and a constitution which was a constitution in reality and not one on paper only.

What was the consequence? The Persians did the next best thing and got rid of the Shah. But try as hard as they would, up to this day the new Nationalist government has been unable to rid the land of these Cossacks, and as an "ultima ratio" the pioneers for freedom in Persia, the present government, have been trying to get funds in order to live up to conditions which would insure the departure of the Russian troops.

Russia, after many subterfuges, at last has consented to withdraw her soldiers; but she has made conditions which tax the ingenuity of the Persian government to grant. This is to be done with the consent of the Medjlis (Parliament), but cannot be accomplished until Persia

is successful in raising the \$2,000,000. These are the conditions:

Persia to allow Russia to run steamships on Lake Urmiah, on the Russian frontier.

Persia to renew the long-standing contract of the Cossack brigade under the old conditions.

Certain railway concessions. Extension of the term for the Karadjah-Spider mine concession.

Persia to allow the importation, duty free, of motor cars, to be placed on the Tabriz-Kazwiah-Hamadan-Resh-Tehran roads. (Persia still is without railroads, barring one of six miles running from the capital to the country palace of the Shahs.)

In return for accepting these conditions, Persia insists that Russia at once withdraw all of her troops. The issue thus has reached a point where, so to say, it is "up to Russia" to demonstrate whether she is sincere or if she is just sparring for time to find out what will be done by Great Britain, which has landed marines in Persian Gulf ports, ostensibly to watch Russia's moves.

Persia is making a valiant effort to clean house and establish a free, constitutional government. She is fighting hard to keep out the bear, the lion, and the wolves that are trying to devour her. All lovers of freedom hope that she will succeed.

Who says that nothing good can come out of France, Paris reports the creation of a new fashion for women's gowns that button down the front.

We have never liked the alleged mother-in-law joke, but we never thought that long-suffering individual was in need of help until Mrs. Carrie Nation began to champion her.

It cost 29 cents a mile to get 'em here, but here they are!

We hope that every bachelor-paragrapher who boards will give prominence to the news story about the landlady who was left a fortune by a former boarder to whom she had been kind.

Those Ulster Unionists who are making bids for arms seem also to be making bids for notoriety.

The man entrusted by a little child to deliver a message to Santa Claus knows what real, clean happiness means.

Have you ordered your Christmas number of the Congressional Record yet?

That waiter who is to turn waiter will probably pray that there may be no tips.

Senator Tillman hopes the Democrats will not "play the fool." It is more important they should avoid being the real thing.

Senator Lodge is smiling like a stand-patter with four aces.

If Washington only had an auditorium we would suggest a convention of those who have recently been mentioned for appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States.

If August Belmont really disbursed \$300,000 for the defeat of the anti-racing bill, it was a bad bet.

"God is my life" are reputed to be her last written words; words of strong faith that, could they be re-echoed by every man, would make the world a happier and better place to live in. Hers was the gospel of salvation by work aided by prayer, and perhaps the one point on which those outside of her church were unable to follow her was in her positive belief in the efficacy of prayer to resolve all human doubts and cure all human ills. But even in our inability to follow Mrs. Eddy thus far, we are, after all, but confessing that our faith in God's Word was less than hers.

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KING AND QUEEN
WILL VISIT INDIA

I hear from most unimpeachable authority that George and Queen Mary have decided to attend the great durbar in India on the occasion of the coronation celebrations which are being arranged there. The secretary for India himself has given out the statement to his immediate surroundings that the King and Queen hope to leave England at the end of next year in time to hold the famous coronation durbar at Delhi, in January, 1912.

The importance of this announcement can hardly be overestimated. The vast dominion in the East now has been given self-government in a large section. A way has been opened in an unprecedented degree to educated natives to achieve a greater and more complete association with the working out of India's future, and while firm administration has put a check upon the mischievous fanaticism of the few, efforts have been given in recent years that the government is desirous of administering the affairs of India in the interests of the people.

It would seem, so I am informed by my friend, an "extremely appropriate moment" for the King, as Emperor of India, to visit the country. This he can only know him as the head of the government. In the course of his visit they will get to know his personal qualities and they will learn to regard him as a ruler of the strongest possible sympathies, with a passion for justice, and as the embodiment of that friendship that Britain and its colonies feel for their India fellow-subjects.

Nothing definite has been said so far as to the extent of the trip, of which the visit to India will be only a portion, the King there to be crowned Emperor of India, according to the magnificent Oriental custom, and which heretofore was done only by proxy. It all depends in what shape the affairs of the empire will be when the time for embarking on that journey arrives.

This also calls to mind that the Duke of Connaught, at the recent opening of the Parliament of the South African Union, said that the visit of the King to Africa "might only be postponed."

King George is by no means a stranger to India, for in 1905-6 he made an extended tour as Prince of Wales, which took him to every city of importance in the country. Landing at Bombay, he went as far north as Quetta and Peshawar, as far west as Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Mandalay, and as far south as Madras and Mysore. That visit, paid a debt in some measure overdue to the great dependency, for it was thirty years before his visit that his father, then also Prince of Wales, had been the guest of the King of India.

King George, perhaps, is the most traveled monarch of modern times, possibly even in the history of the world. I append here some of the more important items of his journeys:

1878-First cruise in the Barchinette.
1880-Second cruise in the same ship, taking in the whole of the colonies.
1882-Visit to the King of the Hellenes at Athens; also to the King of the Belgians at Brussels.
1883-Opened the exhibition at Jamaica.
1894-Visit to Russia in company with the late King.
1895 and 1896-Tour through Ireland.
1896-The great tour of the empire in the Ophir.
1896-The great tour in India.
1896-Visit to China for the Queen's coronation.

Summarizing the King's travels, it may be pointed out that he has in all visited Canada six times, India and Ceylon three times, and South Africa twice.

Although the prime minister, no doubt, is the busiest and the most worried man in London, he found time nevertheless to attend the wedding the other day of Mr. Leopold Emery, the well-known tariff reformer, with Miss Florence Hamar Greenwood, sister to the former free-trade member for York. The ceremony took place in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and among those present assisted the bride were Mr. John Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Milner, Lord Strathcona, and Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson.

The bride's dress, of white satin, with silver embroidery, had a square collar edged with silver. Over her head was a square of fine lace, and she carried a sheaf of white lilies and roses. Mrs. Asquith, who signed the register, wore a black velvet robe, with a small velvet hat bordered with black and white. She arrived the prime minister helped her to remove a long opossum coat, which she left in the porch. Mrs. Austen Chamberlain escorted Miss Jilda Chamberlain, looked well in dove gray satin, with a long gray wrap and a Rubens hat of black velvet, with a cache peigne of white kid shoes.

After the wedding the bride's mother held a reception at the Westminster Palace Hotel, where the magnificent wedding gifts made a fine display. The collection of books was of particular interest. Lord and Lady Falmouth sent the royal atlas, Mr. Haldane gave a set of novels, Mr. Tennyson gave a gift to the bridegroom was a couple of volumes of the advantages of free trade, while Bishop Welton gave Tennyson's works, and Lady Stanley sent the autobiography of her husband, late Sir H. Stanley. From the Lord Chancellor and Lady Loreburn there was a diamond and amethyst necklace. The solicitor general gave a service of table glass. Lord James Hereford sent a gold bracelet to the members of the Wolvenhampton council were the donors of a large silver tray.

Queen Mary's attendances at the Ladies' Needlework Guild at the Imperial Institute remind that she is the most expert needlewoman of the royal family, and is rarely to be seen without a needle in her hand during her leisure moments. When the Queen stayed at a country house as Princess of Wales it was quite understood that immediately the ladies adjourned to the drawing-room the lady-in-waiting would bring her bag of needlework to her, and with this she occupied herself constantly, while joining, of course, in the conversation.

When the new court has settled down the duties of the members of the household are no less exacting. The Queen has no particular skill at cards, and has no particular skill at cards, and her example in preferring her needlework to the card table is likely to be widely followed in society.

Queen Mary also is quite accustomed to the sewing machine, and she thinks so highly of knitting and crocheting as pastimes that she has had her sons, as well as her daughters, taught to turn out stockings and simple kinds of lace. Both the Queen and Princess Mary have knitted many pairs of socks for the children of the royal family.

FLANKEUR.
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It was real thunder!

Miss Ethel Barrymore tells the following story of Sir Henry Irving, in whose support she appeared when he produced the play, "Peter the Great."

It appears that at rehearsal a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the master of the stage. The stage carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol shots was heard off the wings. "What on earth are you doing, men?" shouted Sir Henry, and the two finest things in the world. Probably Gov. Wilson, of New Jersey, would be able to give the boiled pumpkin recipe. We believe that Vivian Lewis must have been living on that sort of diet. Anybody who would eat it ought to be killed.

Boiled Pumpkin.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
Dr. John J. Collins, of Barnstable, Mass., writes the New York Sun: "During the civil war there was a dish in New Jersey made from boiled pumpkin, and I think, buckwheat flour, called pumpkin pie. When cold it was sliced and fried brown on a griddle, eaten with butter, and was good, indeed." Mr. Collins asks the Sun for the recipe for making it, but the Sun does not eat boiled pumpkin or pumpkin bread. It lives on the pumpkin pie and the two finest things in the world. Probably Gov. Wilson, of New Jersey, would be able to give the boiled pumpkin recipe. We believe that Vivian Lewis must have been living on that sort of diet. Anybody who would eat it ought to be killed.

He's a "Young" Old Man.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
Uncle Gussaway Davis celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday by eating three helpings of turkey and two of mince pie. He is fit for the Senate, all right.



If a great demonstration means anything, that given to Champ Clark on his entrance into the House yesterday indicates that he is to be the next Speaker, without any doubt. He entered the chamber after the Chaplain had finished the prayer. The entire Democratic side arose in mass, and for five minutes cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. The galleries took up the applause, and bedlam reigned.

Mr. Clark bowed to the right and left, his face showing his pleasure at the reception. Quite different was the entrance of Speaker Cannon. He came into the chamber a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and was greeted with an unusually mild applause. Nevertheless, "Uncle Joe" is popular on both sides of the chamber.

When the roll was called in the Senate, eighty Senators answered to their names. Senators La Follette and Lorimer coming in a few minutes later. Senator La Follette was anxious to be on the spot at the call of time, but, owing to a change in the car service, took the wrong car. He was carried a half mile or more in the eastern part of the city before he realized where he was. The Senator, in his characteristic way, commented very strongly on the uncertainty of things.

It has been a long time since such a large crowd clamored for admission to the Senate galleries on opening day. The curiosity to see the "lame ducks," how they looked and how they acted, was no doubt, the desire that actuated the many visitors.

Senator Bacon, in speaking of the unusual number of deaths, said that never before in his recollection had there been so many as during the last recess. Few have died and all of them were "senators of national reputation and standing as legislators of the first rank. They were Senators Clay, Dooliver, Daniel, and McEnery.

Uncle "Lon" Livingston feels pretty sore over his turn down in the primaries, and doesn't hesitate to say so. He says he remained on his job as ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee and in the meantime his opponent was making a house-to-house canvass in the district, with the result that when "Lon" did go home there was nothing to it but defeat. Representative Livingston has been in Washington for twenty years, and has made himself popular with his colleagues. He knows a thing or two about the ways of the legislators, and for that reason his Democratic friends want him to remain here. He is a candidate for either the House or the Senate at Arms of the next House, with a preference for the latter.

Speaker Cannon complimented two "down and outs" when he appointed Representatives Tawney and Calderhead as the Republican members of the committee to notify the President that Congress was formally opened and ready for business.

Representative Krommiller, of Baltimore, didn't stand for re-election and thereby showed his wisdom. When asked why he didn't allow his name to be used he said: "You see, I had been a supporter of the Speaker and always a consistent standpatter. From the way things were turning I saw it was no place for a minister's son, and graciously stepped aside."

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The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor has presented to Congress a lengthy petition for an immediate revision of the tariff, resting their claims upon a number of grievances, each enumerated under a separate head. The petition ends with:

"We believe that government can be more economically administered than it is now and demand a curtailment of its present extravagant expenditures. We then respectfully ask for such a revision of the tariff as shall yield no more than is necessary for the needs of the government economically administered. We further believe that the function of the government is simply to provide revenue, and not protection to special industries, and demand a tariff based on revenue with the incidental protection such a tariff would yield."

The petition is signed by Thomas H. Manning, general manager of the Knights of Labor, and several other prominent labor leaders. Frank O'Meara, general secretary treasurer.

Representative Bennett, of New York, who has joined the "lame ducks" club, appeared on the scene with the same smile and when sympathized with by a plainly remarked: "Oh, it's all right; the fortunes of war, you know." Representative Bennett is one of the younger members of the House, but is old in the game of politics, and in most trying circumstances keeps cool. During the Saratoga convention that nominated Mr. Stimson for governor of New York, Mr. Bennett, who was a candidate, occupied a cottage not far from the convention hall. While the voting was in progress, he was walking up and down the porch of his cottage with a close friend conversing, and the subject of the conversation was whether more men do not follow the ministry rather than politics.